**CHAPTER 11**

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

*Question #1 is based on the following two passages.*

 “The most powerful source of the workingman’s revival was the simple, coercive fact that wage earners worked for men who insisted on seeing them in church.…While it varied between occupations, the relation between occupational advancement and membership in a church was strong throughout the population.…By dispensing and withholding patronage, Christian entrepreneurs regulated the membership of their own class, and to a large extent of the community as a whole. Conversion and abstinence from strong drink became crucial economic credentials. For membership in a church and participation in its crusades put a man into the community in which economic decisions were made, and at a time when religious criteria dominated those choices.”

Paul Johnson, *A Shopkeeper’s Millennium: Society and Revivals…,*1979

From “Pentecost” and “Christian Soldiers” in *A Shopkeeper’s Millennium: Society and Revivals in the Rochester, New York, 1815–1837* by Paul E. Johnson (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1979).

“[The] expansion of evangelical Christianity did not proceed primarily from the nimble response of religious elites meeting the challenge before them. Rather, Christianity was effectively reshaped by common people who molded it in their own image and who threw themselves into expanding its influence. Increasingly assertive common people wanted their leaders unpretentious, their doctrines self-evident and down-to-earth, their music lively and singable, and their churches in local hands. It was this upsurge of democratic hope that characterized so many religious cultures in the early republic.”

Nathan Hatch, *The Democratization of American Christianity,* 1989

Nathan O. Hatch, *The Democratization of American Christianity* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1989).

1. Based on the two interpretations above regarding the nature of religious revivalism in the 1820s and 1830s, complete the following three tasks:

a. Briefly explain the main point made in Passage 1.

b. Briefly explain the main point made in Passage 2.

c. Provide ONE piece of evidence between 1820 and 1840 that is not included in the passages, and explain how it supports or refutes the interpretation of either passage.

2. Antebellum reform efforts tackled a variety of problems in American society.

a. Briefly explain ONE political, social, or economic area targeted by reformers between 1820 and 1848.

b. Briefly explain ONE specific success or failure of the reform efforts explained in Part A.

c. Briefly explain ONE impact of the success or failure explained in Part B.